## WOMEN IN ELECTRICITY. A FIELD WELL SUITED FOR THEM

WITH PEW NOW IN IT, Sc me Plecirle Caror Lighting Plants Owned Women-Many Women Employed in Electrical Factories Women Who are Distinguished in Electrical Science.

There are possibly fifty women in the United States who have taken either a full or a partial equive in electricity at one of the coeducational dieges or from private instructors. A few of these are now owners and managers of electric thehting and electric car plants in various ports of the country, and one hears of them through the New York manufacturers of electreal goods. At Ellenville, N. Y., at Bay City, tiche at Saginaw and other places are electric plants run by women. Certain women students have taken a course in electricity to supplement medical and surgical knowledge, and are conducting private sanitariums in various places er are employed as assistant managers in hospusis and asylums where electricity is used as remedial agent. Other students of electrical laws and principles have put their knowledge to creative purpose and have invented articles nors or less important in the practical applicaton of electricity.

host of women and many young girls are employed in the large manufactories of electric They make all the filaments for the ames. They wind the armatures for the dyna-They wind and cover with spun silk or per, miles and miles of wire, small and large, ped in the induction coils, in the great under ground caldes, and on the magnets for telephone terrivers and switchboards. These women tip all the cords, solder all the important little med my, and do all the deft and delicate work necessary in such departments. Three hundred and more women work on such matters in a single New York city factory and a new workroom of wide capacity is just being added which will give work to a hundred more. There are five or six apert forewomen instructing and supervising the others. In the factories at Harrison, Scheneo wite, Patisburg, Chicago and other places there are double and treble this number of women and Some are merely mechanical specialists corging day in and day out with the same tools e machinery on the same part of the same order substance. Others are versatile and can turn ther detress to account in any needed direction. "he first class workers have the chance of pronotion and of having always steady work at wages as long as they wish to stay.

and russ are anxious for intelligent girls to teach. There are several women who use their insignit electric science to write what may be termed popular articles on the subject for various daily apers and periodicals. Others give sectures di electricity in out of lown places, and also give schools and insultitions. Some women are adversioning agents for the makers of meetro-theraperions goods and apparatus. These women are sufficiently versed in their subject to speak intenigently, even eloquently, of the stock they handie And these goods range from the humbug electric hair brush, or electric betta, to really highgrade apparatus. Electricity is an agent that bends itself readily to the sensationalist and the -matterers in many times, and it has been taken up by many people who live by during the ignorant or the credmous. Any one inquiring into the subject hears of these just as he hears of fakirs in other callings and professions; but the fact remains that aithough the number of women graduates in electricity is not one-fifth that of entien graduates in law, in theology, in political scrence, in botany, those who have mastered the arely have made a metable success of it. The foremest woman in electric science any-

where in the world is Mrs. Bertha Ayrton of Lonin. She has made very remarkable investigations of the phenomena of the electric arc, and contributed valuable data on this subject to the important scientific journals. In May last she read a paper before the English institute of Eleccal Engineers, the first paper over read before that body by a woman, and it contained matter much moment. Wherever electrical and scientific deductions are of value this woman's name is known. She is the wife of Prof. W. E. Ayrton, the noted electrical authority, and is recognized in Great Britain, on the Continent, and here in America, where electrical genius has made such great strides, as having been of marked assistand has not put her knowledge to practical use

who do the things that are really sing. Dr. Cleaves keeps her own her achivements, and but for the all at the electrical headquarters subjects pertraining to her work and sod various electric apparatus tending divencince ir, certain phases of treater for recognized as of value to the Dr. Clearnes's proficiency is addicating because her college, and later, it courses were furnished a doomplete for she tools up the study of electricity, of the low's State University, she had me for herself and held various imposs in State medical and charitable both in Iowa and in Pennsylvania thed tool stricky as an add to medicine.

having women assistants whom they have instructed and who they say are efficient in adminitering electric treatment. These women are familiar with the electric-are bath as a substitute for sunshine to a diseased or ailing body. They know about hydro-electric applications, galvanic currents and something about dose measurements. They are not scientists, but, from constant familiarity with electrical apparatus and its manipulation, they are able to treat patients.

"But," said Mr. Creker, In speaking of these, "too great stress cannot be laid upon the necessity for the use of the best instruments of precision, so as to insure careful dosage. This knowledge is only to be got through careful instruction and observation. It has lately been pointed out that the mere fact that we do not know what the essential nature of electricity is cuts no figure in the application of the laws of science, any more than our ignorance of what gravity is prevents us from applying its laws. Electrical engineering leads all other branches in the magnitude and rapidity of its results, and also in the ascinces and certainty of its results. This is just as true in medicine as in electrical engineering, and it behooves a thorough grounding in the principles of electricity as a acience before its application to remedial uses about de takea up.

On the subject of women in electrical matters

inst as true in medicine as in electrical engineering, and it behoves a throrough grounding in the principles of electricity as a science before its application to remedial uses about the takes up."

On the subject of women in electrical matters it is of interest to know that one of the five examinars in the electrical departmentatible Patent Office in Washington is a woman. She has been at her post for many years, and was one of the first women in the country to study electricity as a science. Her duttes include the keeping track of all inventions and applications for towentons, relating to electricity in any form, and she has to have practical as well as scientific knowledge of the availability of the articles submitted. Most of the patents granted to women in this department relate to medical appliance, some few to mechanical uses.

There is one New York woman, an expert telegraph operator, who has at various times illustrated the workings of automatic telegraphic machine put on the market by the inventors. She has seen at the show of the inventor from first to last, and while he was versed in the theory of his invention he was belpless to show it in actual practice unless this woman was on hand to deisconstrate its value. She has travelled all over Europe on such errands, meeting all the celebrated authorities in telegraphic matters.

A Brooklyn woman is assistant purchasing agent for a well-known concern. She is said to be an admirable fudge of the materials and substances to be bought, and so familiar with electric appliances and fittings that she knows at a plance when the goods before her are being held at a higher figure than they are worth, or whether they are cheap at any price.

The women owners and managers of electric plants are said to evince similar judgment and business ability in investing their money. They could run en engine themselves, if necessary, they say, and conduct all transactions in the regular business man's manner.

## GASTRONOMIC NOTES.

It is stated that 149,994,751 bottles of champagme are stored in cellars of French makers This quantity it is estimated is sufficient to meet If not another pint were made during that time no one need suffer deprivation. The reserve supply of claret is far larger, inasmuch as its consum tion has greatly decreased within the past five years. In France beer is taking its place as the popular beverage, while California is making enough to satisfy American demand, except in the very superior grades. In England light wines of the port type are superseding claret. These are much cheaper on account of the smaller percentage of sicohol that they contain which reduces the duty as compared to those more heav-ily fortified in this particular. Another reason for the decreased use of claret is found in the fad whether temporary or permanent, of very proceperous people to encourage everything that is supposed to be conducive to long life. This wine for some mason has incurred the displeasure of medical men, and for the time being is piaced. on the index expurgatorius. In fact, both in this country and in England it is noticable that wines of all kinds are very much tess used at means than formerly. So seriously has the decline in the consumption of claret made itself feit that there is absolute congestion of the choicest growths of the vintages previous to 1898. These feri that there is absolute congression of the choicest growths of the vintages previous to 1898. These stocks have accumulated to so large an extent among the Bedeaux merchants as to embarress seriously many of them. The vintage of last is still in the lands of the growers. Chaleau diarets that formerly commanded prices in proportion to their rane are now selling at the rates of what are called bourgeous brands. Unfortunately in this country we are not able to secure the advantage of this great decime in the prices of the higher grade of Buddeaux wines, and those of California are kept so near the level of the more common French varieties that reite cannot be had in that direction. The taleed statistics in regard to the consumption of alreadylic beverages shows more conclusively the decime that is in progress in the use of wines of all kinds. In France the consumption per capita is 141 bottles of wine, 30 of beer and 9 of spirits. In termany it is 9 bottles of wine, 141 of beer, and 12 of spirits, while in England it is 2 bottles of wine, 175 of beer, and 6 of spirits. The quanty of Anglo-Saxon gastronomic

and the first plus he knowledge present a present all the present and the pres peoples. It is a vegetable that illustrates in a

The Record May Be Broken This Season: but Few Hunters Have Got Moose. BANGOR, Ma., Nov. 25 .- Thus far there have een brought to Bangor in the trains from the north and east this season 2,855 deer and about 100 moose, and it is likely that the deer record will be broken. The greatest number of deer transported through Bangor in any season since the records have been kept was 3,377, in 1595, This year it is likely that the figures will reach 3,500 or more. There is some snow on the ground far north, but in most of the hunting regions the ground is bare, and with deep mud and all the streams either open or covered with skim toe the conditions are not favorable for the huntors.

Wardens and hunters agree that moose of a size worth killing are very scarce, although there are very many young buil moose that will be good game in another season or two. According to the best estimates obtainable about 11,000 deer will be killed in Maine this season, or in the period between Oct 1 and Dec. 15. The mooses eason, which has not been a great success this year, will close on Dec. 1, six weeks from Oct. 15.

The naturalists of this region were startled the other day by the capture in Orrington of a civet cat, an Asiatic animal with spotted body and striped tail. The mystery of how the animal came to this part of the world is explained by the discovery that several of the species were brought here some time ago by a sea captain. will be broken. The greatest number of deer

### brought here some time ago by a sea captain. Unnecessary Solicitude From the San Francisco Wave.

From the San Francisco Way.

A youthful Stockton man rushed to catch a river boat for San Francisco, but was about two minutes late. The steamer was six feet out as he reached the deck. He swung his both in Iowa and in Pennsylvania and lockstricity as an aid to medicine. Itriel, a insorbed in her profession and libratical science. Dr. formorty instructor in electrical science. Dr. formorty instructor in electro-theration for the same for the s

LANGUAGE OF THE BIRDS. RIGHLY DEVELOPED, SAYS PROF.

WOOD OF WASHINGTON, Their Speech Superior to That of Monkeys -Wild Turkeys Have a Dozen Words to Express Their Emotions-Large Vocabulary of the Hen-Silent Bird Language. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- Prof. Nelson R.

Wood, taxidermist of the National Museum, has completed a study of the sounds of birds, and after years of investigation he is prepared to maintain that they have a language.
"I don't want to be understood as saying that it is of a high order of development," said Prof. Wood, "because long study of the subject has developed the fact that the language of birds, while

sufficient for their somewhat limited aceds, is

necessarily crude. And yet I do not hesitate to

say that hird lauguage is far ahead of anything thus far developed by or likely to come of investigations into the talk of monkeys. "As I said recently before the American Or nithologists' Union, the language of birds is now well enough defined by careful study to classify it as such. It is impossible to demonstrate in print practically how far progress has been made in the development of bird language, because it is only by correctly imitating the various sounds of bird notes expressing different feelings that we

can demonstrate the wonderful gifts they have. "An interesting phase of the study of bird language is the discovery that it is not the most highly developed birds that have the greatest variety of ounds, expressing different things, and therefore the largest vocabulary. On the contrary, the common field crow has a vocabulary more expressive and of a wider range than many of the finest song birds. In all the comparisons, however, except the parrot, which I regard as more of a

human than a bird. "The bird language has notes indicating all the emotions—envy, love, jealousy, contentment, alarm, pain, pleasure. It is sufficiently comprehensive for the needs of the different families, and that it is thoroughly understood even by the young birds at an early stage is demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who have given the subject any

errous and intelligent consideration. "I assert that the language of birds is of a higher order than anything it is possible to make out of the chatter of a band of monkeys. And yet I do not place the bird ahead of the monkey in the scale of intelligence. It is the monkey's imitative faculty which impresses us. His chattering sounds are not susceptible of intelligent gradation tato more than the suspice expressions.

"The American wild turkey, one of the finest fowls of the Western world, or the Eastern for that matter, affords one of the best illustrations of the versatility of bird language. It has a vocabulary of at least a dozen words, well defined. For instance, its constant peril from half a dozen sources, overhead and underfoot, renders necessary different notes to express the kind of danger, whether immediate or prospective, and the source whether in the air or on the ground. For danger overhead, as from a hawk or an eagle, where the peril is still remote, the turkey has a low note, well drawn out, which cautions every member of the flock. For immediate danger it gives an enurely different note, quick, sharp, prolonged, tremulous, mounting: 'Hide, the enemy! the

"When danger threatens from a fox or a dog s distinct signal must be used. From the hawk or the eagle the turkey must hide on the ground in the underbrush. From the dog or the fox he must fly up into the trees. Thus, when the dog or the fox appears the signal to fly is given. The same note as the flying signal is used when there ts a suspicion of danger on the ground, except uttered. The instant the warning of danger from an unknown enemy on the ground is heard every bird in the flocks ceases faciling. With nocks clong sted, looking carefully in every direction, the flock circles around until it has covered an area great enough to show that the slarm was

When feeding in a field where the ford is pley uful and of the kind it likes, the turkey has a sound of contentment, varying at the different stages, until the final word from the patriarch of the florg checks the meal instantly, and away they go. The turkey also has words or sounds of defiance, often combined with the gobble of the male. Its vocabulary includes a ringing note of exultation when he has conquered a fee enlightenment is found in the restricted use of and distinct and characteristic expressions for e to the science. She is wholly a adenust. French artichokes, among English speaking, envy, want, pain, pleasure, alarm, or comfort.

"Generally the song of the singing bird is merely

may be noted by observing in any poultry yard, how twenty heas with as many broods, nearly all of the same age, will keep every member of her particular family in line. There is no mixing the babies in the chicken world, Every little chick knows its protector's call, and the mother hens knows the individual progeny for which she holds herself responsible.

"There is too, among the birds a silent language. It is used almost wholly by the males. Let two cock birds, strangers to each other, most on neutral territory. Is it to be war or peace? The die is cast without exchange of words or loss of time. One flaps his wings, then straightens the wing nearest the stranger, letting it go as far as, and not below, the saddle feathers, ruflicaup the feathers on his neck and looks inquiringly at the other. If the second bird executes a half flon of the wings, places them below the saddle feathers, raises the feathers of the neck and sings a low note, it is an evidence of humblenesses. He s afraid of his opponent. But on the other hand, if he returns the defiant salutation in kind, a battle royal follows.

"The quail, Mormon of the fowl family, is also the possessor of a vocabulary somewhat more extensive than the majority of his kind, but not so large as that of the domestic ben. Because of the habits of the bird, and the inability to catch his natural moods in captivity, little progress has thus far been made in interpreting the sounds which comprise his language.

"In the near future we shall be able to group the language of the various members of the fowl family into a comprehensive whole and show how they have been talking among themselves for untold centuries and how the language of the birds is amply sufficient for their environ-ments and needs." THE COLLEGE GIRL'S SUNDAY.

Farious Ways of Spending It According t the Experienced Sentor.

"Do you want to know what I am going to do Sunday?" asked the senior, settling back comfortably among the cushions on the couch and thoughtfully regarding her freehman friend, "or do you want to know what you are going to do?" "In there any great difference?"

"I hope so. I am surprised that you have been here a month without finding out the possibilities. But I remember, you have been in town visiting every Sunday so far. I am glad you are going to stay here part of the time, for, after all, our Sundays are characteristic of one aspect of our college life, and it is an aspect that outside people hardly know. First of all, you can be abed half an hour later than usual. The rising bell is at half-past 7 instead of at 7 o'clock, and breakfast is from 8 until 9 o'clock. I suppose you have noticed that on the Hall rules. Almost all of us get into the dining room at one minute of 9, and then we have an extraordinarily good breakfast and take plenty of time over it. I always begin at the beginning and eat straight through, fruit, hominy, egg on toset, sweetbreads, coffee and rolls, and milk syrup. Then I come unstairs and goodp with Martha for an hour, and wonder if I have eaten too much. But I forgot. I was telling you what you

could do. "Instead of going down to breakfast you can bave a party in your room. Put two study tables together, cover them with a table cloth, have a bunch of chrysanthemums in the centre and a chafing dish and coffee pot at one end. If you have not dishes enough you can tell your guests to bring theirs. Have them bring their chafing dishes, too, and you can serve several courses at your breakfast. Buck wheat cakes are especially

"Isn't that more usual among seniors than among freshmen? asked this particular freshman from her lowly seat on an Indian stool.

"Not at all," replied the Senior. "It is the fresh-men who keep these pleasant customs alive. The rest of us get tired after two or three years of such things and prefer to eat the college breakfast with no just and no work and no mess in our rooms. If we get any meal it is Sunday night supper, for that is never any good, and half the time you miss It any way because you don't get back from your walk in time. "Now I am telling you what you can do. You

can go early in the morning to a meeting of the

Young Woman's Christian Association. believe that is what it is You will flud the time and the subject of the meeting posted on the bulletin board every week. The meeting is held in the gymnasium and is conducted by the girls who are in college. Then you can go to church. The college provides very fine pionic barges in which you can ride if you do not wish to walk. They call at each of the halls of residence, carry you to any one of the churches near hers, and then call for you and bring you back. I to see bad weather gives you no excuse for not going.

"When you come back from church you have a little time to write letters or to talk with your rotumate irlends. Then comes dinner, with afterdinner coffee, which we never have except on Sundays and gala days. After dinner nearly every one writes letters. The mall which goes out at 5 o'clock is alway a heavy one, for some girls send off on it their whole week's correspondence and never write letters during the rest of the week. When it comes winter you will notice that more. I have seen the table five inches deep with letters. We sever think of using the mailbox over the table. It would not hold a tenth of what we wend. This Sunday morning letter yet? You want to tell your friends to write some to be one of our chief institutions. And, by the way, have you had a Sunday morning letter yet? You want to tell your friends to write some to you, for they are twice as good as other letters. You have such a blessed, alle ferling that you can drift into the most of the person who is writing to you and feel as though you had had a visit insessed of a letter. When I go leone summers I mass my Sunday mails more than anything cless. in college. Then you can go to church. The

Aben I go home summers I miss my Sunday mails more than anything else. "Mer you are done with letter writing you want

into Spanish, or, if they are made in Spanish, into English. In the United States Court held in New Mexico, and even in District Court, another than the Spanish-English interpreter is employed.

New Mexico, and even in District Court, another than the Spaniah-English interpreter is employed. That is an Indian interpreter, who finds plenty of opportunity to test his linguistic ability on account of the many lawsuits in which the Indians are concerned and in which indians tentify.

I add, who was the interpreter this term, is a full-blood. Apache and is reported to be the best educated indian in the Southwest. He speaks then the process of the first in the southwest in the process of the first in the southwest. He speaks then the process of which there are many in New Mexico. He is tall, lithe and handsome, and attracted much attention even in Santa Fe, where the streets are often thronged with Indians. He is proud enough of his race to wear the pictures used dress of the full-blood Apache, who doesns himself far superior to the gentle and industrious Pueblo Indian, who is greatly in the majority in this Territory. Ladd's lacket is a marvet of bead embroidery and he is very proud of it in fact, so much so that he resents any offer to buy it from him. "I don't sell my clothes," is his indignant answer to any proposition, no matter how high, for his lacket. This is very unusual for an Indian, who is ready generally to barter this lass blanket at any time. The lacket Ladd secured two years ago from a Shoux Indian at the Omaha Exposition. His moccasius, too are head embroidered. On the lacket are very skilfully embreddered. On the lacket are very skilfully embreddered for the Ramona Indian school established by the Congressational Church and abandoned several of the Ramona Indian school established by the Congressational Church and abandoned several to the indians," and value her to make her a present every time he comes to Santa Fe. Ladd married the prettient in the best teaches never sent to the Indians, and values her to make her a present every time he comes to Santa Fe. Ladd married the prettiest in the best teaches her of the Indian schools in this district. He is very loyal to his old teaches, and bri

CORN BREAD AT ITS BEST.

A DELICACY AVAILABLE FOR ONLY HALF THE PEOPLE.

To Get It One Should Live Near an Old-Fashioned Mill and Have the Meal Water-Ground-Origin of the Hoe Cake-The Black Cook's Quality Test. Combread worthy of the name is an unknown quantity to at least half the people of these United States. It must remain unknown, more's the pity, to a good moiety of them, since it is to be had in perfection only by the fortunate help who can get cornmeal straight from the mill. meal of commerce, kiin-dried, bolted and ground aftegether too fine, is very much of a delusion and a snare. But if it is possible to secure meal freshly ground

from white filmt-bard Little Willis corn, whose

particles are round and even as fairy hail, it is

well worth anybody's while to know what to do with it. Such meal can be bought for fifty or sixty cents a bushel in almost any town or hamlet along the Ohio River or throughout the middle South, the middle west and Virginia. Natives bave a superstition that water-ground meal has a different and more delicate flavor than that from steam mills: but then the natives are conneisseurs in corn products of every sort from roasting ears to Bourbon whiskey. Freight charges East or North will probably bring the price up to seventy five cents a bushel. At that rate corumeal is still far and away the cheapest food stuff in existence. The drawback is its knack of getting musty if kept for any considerable time. To get around that a dozen families might send for a barrel, and portion it out among themselves. Not a few New York families order it thus directly from the mills, or else, in half-bushel packages at alightly higher cost. Besides there are several shrewd and somewhat enterprising old darkeys. who fetch in the fresh meal in bulk, and peddle it among a round of customers in quantities to suit. Meal from sound grain, unsifted, or unbolted, will keep for six weeks in a dry airy place, free of odors. It is very sus eptible to contamination, particularly from such things as salt fish ground coffee, spices, onions, and pickles containing mustard it should never be put into a metal or an earthen vessel. instead have a bag or a sweet worden receptable plentifully ventilated. Sift the meal only as wanted; the bran serves to ventilate it in mass, and keep it sweet. Corn meal, like leveliness, needs not the foreign aid of ornament, but is when unadorned, adorned the most. That is to say, the very best sort of

combread is the dodger, otherwise ponebread and the hoccake. People who do not know confound hoccake with Johnny-cake, an abomination made of commonly ryemeal, molasses, eggs, and becaven alone knows what. It may be worth while to say that the name hoccake was in the beginning a readering of literal fact. Hollow ware was hollow ware among the early colonists; often a family had no more than a single from put for all its cooking. Then the bread was ash cake, cooked by sweeping clean a space right in the heart of the fire, dropping the dough upon it, and covering it thickly with glowing hard wood coals. Ashicake is bedthsome enough, if only the coals are hard enough and hot enough to crust it over before the ashes slick. But that did not happen every time. Indeed, it was the exception rather than the rule. Then, too, upon hums and journeyings, asheake was till to come by, so recourse was had to the hig bees that no household could be without. Crops of every sort depended upon the stirrings of their broad bindes. But they were easily also off their broad bindes. But they were easily also off their broad bindes. and the hoscake. People who do not know con-But they were easily said off their wooden belves to serve in the night or merning baking. They were fiting into the fire and heated red hot then fitted out by means of a stick thrust within the eye, spread with thin meal cakes and by help of the same stick set back upon spread coals. In three minutes or so, the bread was done upon the under side. A kinde flipped it over; in two minutes more it was ready for eating, and the host ready for another cake.

The best meal in the world will not make good bread if it is mixed too brick, and baked too showly Further, it must her rise just into a coid pan or on a coid griddle. Thus and griddles, however, can be too bot. They simplify the print print print prints of the simplify sprinkled.

stant the warming of dameer from my on the ground is heard every cas craces became With necks of you are done with letter writing you want to keep the product of the strength of the strength

## DIFORCED AGAINST THEIR WILL. A Decree Issued to a Pair Who Had Made Up and Were Living Happily.

From the Washington Post.

Justice Barnard, in Equity Court No. 2, yesterday signed an order setting aside the de of divorce which be granted to Mrs. Agnes Geddes from Charles W. Geddes on Tuesday last. This action is a sequel to a somewhat romantic marital experience of the two young people, who are well known in Washington. Mrs. Geddes was a student in the Georgetown Convent when she was married. For a time she and her husband lived happily together, but at last a difference arose between them, and Mr. Geddes left Washington and went West, settling in Victor. Col., where he has become prosperous and well-to-do. Some two years after his departure Mrs. Geddes entored suit for divarce on the grounds of descrition, and all the evidence in the case was taken. Then, through the efforts of Mrs. John 1. Hurkhart, a sister of Mrs. Geddes, the trifling tiff evences between the young people were amicably reconciled, and a reunion was effected. About a month ago. Mrs. Geddes left Washington to join her husband in Colorado, and is now living there with him contented and happy. So great was her desire to become again united with her husband that she burried off without advising her attornays of the reconciliation, and thought that without her presence here the proceedings would be dropped. The case was calculared, however, and in the regular course of business was taken up and heard by the court and as Mr. Geddes had been away for two years the decree of divorce was granted.

The friends of Mrs. Geddes had allowed the matter to pass and Mrs. Burkhart was anapyrased when she read yesterday morning that ner sister had been divorced when she knew her to be living with her husband in Colorade. Accordingly through Mrs. Geddes's attorney, Mrs. Burkhart acquainted the court with the facts of the reconciliation, and Justice Barnard gladly signed an order settling aside the decree and decree of divorce was granted. action is a sequel to a somewhat remarkle marital experience of the two young people, who are well

THE WOMEN'S TEMPLE

Pinancial Prospects of the Building Enter prise in Chicago.

Curcago, Nov. 25.-From the present out look the holders of the trust bonds of the Women's Temple in this city are not likely to recover much of the money they expended on them. For years the officers in charge have been working hard and faithfully to make the building profitable, but they have been unable to do so, even with the aid of subs tions, for any one year. According to Mrs. I., M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that body has become discouraged and has withdrawn from the management and ownership of the building. In a recent talk with a re-

porter Mrs. Stevens said:
"It is only just that it be distinctly understood that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has for more than a year had no connection with the temple. That organization decided after eleven years' trial that it was simply impossible to raise the money necesary to secure the ownership of the building and that consequently its possession would not be of advantage to the society. Therefore people make a mistake in collecting money to be used in placing tablets in the halls of that building in connection with our organization or to be applied to its ultimate ownership. This statement is caused by the printed report that the Spokane County Teachers' Institute raised a fund of \$100 to be applied on the debt of the Temple in the name of the Union ' The report of the committee appointed to

make an investigation of the financial standing of the building has been made public. It is signed by Mattie M. Marble of St. Joseph. Mo., C. D. Rogers of Sycamore, Ill., and W. A. Hervey of Utica, Ohio. It was read to the board when the following members were presest and they fully concurred in the report and the deductions that were drawn; Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, President of the board; Mrs. Marion H. Dunham of Iowa, Secretary; Mrs. Annie W Clarks of Ohio, Mrs. L. A. Hogans of Illinois, Mrs. Evelyn N. Graham of Ohio and Mrs. Caroline Woodward of Nebraska The report frankly admits that there is little prospect that the trust bonds can be tagen up and advises the holders that they may secure the collateral which protects the bonds by calling at the American Trust and Savings bank. This collateral consists of \$100 shares of the figural displays that are read a and talked of in all Women's Temperance Building Association | parts of the country. Just as soon as possible which is the corporation that owns the Tem-

Women's Temperasce Building Association which is the corporation that owns the Temple. These shares, of course, are not valued at par at present, owing to the fact that for the entire lite of the building there has been a deflet each year. The committee declares, however, that for the coming year the outlook is much brighter, and gives promise that the expenses will be met this year and that probably a small balance will be secured toward wiping out the deflets of past years.

The report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1848, shows that the receipts amounted to \$117, 470-50 and the expenses to \$130,990.78, leaving a deflect of \$12,020-28. It also shows that \$2,382 square feet of floor space is rented. Mis. Carse, President of the Board of Trustees, will not yet be able to raise enough money to retire the bonds and save the ownership of the building. Mrs. Carse has been ill for the geater part of the year, but is now regaining her health. At the beginning of the year, Marshall Field offered conditionally a large sum of money, riseing Jan. 1, 1880, as the time limit of the offer. Mrs. Carse is certain that Mr Field will consider the fact that her illness has made it impossible for her to raise the amount demanded by Mr Field and that he will renew the conditional subscription. If this is done she house to secure the money during the coming yearthat will save the building. In her work she will have the earnest co-operation of the Board of Trustees.

### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN ORIGON. An Uncertain Contest, of Which the

Suffragists Have Small Hopes. Oregon is the only State in the country which holds its elections in the month of June. One attach to them a considerable measure of impor-

result of June elections in the State has been to tance in their effect upon other States, and it is for this reason that many of the most artient and sanguine advocates of woman's suffrage are no hopeful of the acoption of the proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted to the voters of Oregon next June. An association of women has been organized to oppose it. These women say in their protest that only a small percentage of the women in the State desire the ballot (as proved by their neglect to use it in school elecothers with its attendant obligations of sitting

tions), and that it should not be forced on the others with its attendant obligations of sitting on juries and suth, pone bread, it is easy as exactly right water to form a tenough to run, upright. Scoop gently from one a flatush oval, of your hot pen, e fingers. That not about it unit of facty the fact in the last of the quarteter of States in the mining provision, adjoins Oregon on the east, but the second oides of the Parific Coast States, are not governed by Idaho, but by the two neighboring states of California and Washington. In neither of these however, have the advocates of woman's suffrage been able to attain much success.

In 1897 a proposed constitutional amendment for women's suffrage was offered in the Sacramento Legislature, but was rejected, and in 1898 amendment to the State Constitution was submitted to the voters of Washington with this result. Twenty thousand voted in favor of it, 50,000 voted against it and 25,000 electors did not vote oits way only a little in a hot griddle aked on one side. Fatty bread is esail, and piently in pones. Pumpbut fatty bread is esail, and piently in proposed to the voters of Washington with this relative to the voters. We woman's suffrage success. Neither political party is likely to take up in a Presidential year, in Oregon, the advocacy of woman's suffrage, and the Republicans of that the four States in which female suffrages now exists were all of them Hyranic States five years ago, Idaho by 16,000. Montana by 32,000. Itah by 33,000 and colorado by 134,000. The Republican party is five dominant party in Oregon at present and about it units of fairty thick set beaten eggs.

# CHOSEN BY LOT.

The Accepted History of the Way Carter of Montana Acquired His Politics.

"Do you know," said a Westerner to a Strn man, "how Tom Carter of Montana, whose whiskers and tobacco have been subjects for the SUN, became a Republican? Well, let me tell you. Some men are born Republicans, some acquire Republicanism and some have Republicanism thrust upon them, and that is how Tom got it. Along in the early '80's, '81, or '82, Tom Carter, whose name was utterly unknown on any Republican primary election lists, came to Helena, Montana, and went into a law partnership with E. B. Edgerton, now of New York city. They were both practical business men with an eye for the main chance, and when they found out that they were oth Democrats, they concluded that to cover the field of their usefulness properly, there ought to be a Republican in the firm. There was hardly enough in it to divide into thirds, even if they could have got the man, but as they could not, they determined to gain their end in another way. which was simple enough. One of them would become a Republican for the good of the firm, and and they drew lots to decide which one should make the noble sacrifica. Whether they drew straws or tossed up a dollar I can't say, but the matter was settled that way, and Carter became the Republican end of the firm. Possibly he has been a little awkward at it at times, but he has done fairly well, received ample recognition at the hands of the party of his adoption and I guess he isn't sorry that it came his way."

#### Negro Skin When Grafted on a White Man Turns White. From the Atlanta Journal.

I was injured in a railroad wreck on the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad. I was a fireman on a passenger train that was wrecked be youd Siloh, close to Nebula. We were running and my engineer and myself stock to our engine and she turned over and went down a forty-foot hill and I was badly injured and the engineer was killed. I was scalded on the left shoulder, just under the shoulder blade, and all healed except a place about five inches square, which refused to beal. Dr. Jordan clipsed about nick square, and would graft in some each day. You could see the little fibres run out from patches of skin in twenty-four hours like fine cotton strings. I had a colored nurse that let the decire out a few pieces from his arm and they turned white in a few days, and in a very short white may hack was entirely well.

W. K. Mahons 4 ot a very rapid rate when my engine left the track.

# WHITE HOUSE BLOSSOMS.

HOW THE YIELD OF THE CONSERVA-TORY IS ENJOYED.

Favorite Flowers of White House Mistreases Displays for Grand Occast Palms Which Many Years Ago Outgrew the Place Assigned to Them. From the Washington Post.

Each mistress of the White House has had been favorite flower, except Mrs. McKinley, who expresses little preference, except an aversion to yellow flowers, and a great love of the blue ones. n which the President joins her. A large bunch of flowers is cut from the conservatory every morning and sent to adorn the President's table, while others go to Mrs. McKinley's apartments. The House are frequently changed, to give her the benefit of the rare and beautiful variety that fills the conservatories. All of the finest prants share her admiration, each for as long a time as t can stand to be kept from real hothouse atmosphere

Neither Mrs. McKinley nor the President visits the conservatories regularly, though before the busy days of the war were thrust upon him, they both loved the care and cultivation of plant life. Now, the President has no time to watch the gentle unfolding of nature placed under the vast area under glass to the west of the White House.

The rose house is always riotous in bloom, and at any season affords ample cuttings for the home part of the White House life, while that part filed with violets is redolent with perfume that wafts to meet you with the opening and closing of the hotsouse doors. Long rows of primroses lie along me side, preparing for midwinter blossoms, and drough the President's chrysanthenums are suffering from a rust that has beset particular family of plant life this fall, there is a large corner of one of the houses filled with rare specimens of these flauming beauties.

Hundreds of beautiful ferns, several houses of them, as well as of the delicate trailing asparagus, tell the story of the exquisite displays of flowers and ferns that bank the mantelpieces and table on large occasions, like public reception's Cabinet dinners and similar functions. has a box made to fit it, and the ferns are loosened from the edge of the pots and slipped in the moist earth that fills the boxes. Roses and other flowers are thrust in here and there, making the gorgeous parts of the country. Just as soon as possible after an affair the flowers are taken out and the ferns are carefully just back in the old pots and returned to the inclinate for all the receptions of a winter. There are a few occasions which even three great conservatories refuse to give upenough biossoms for the descrations. Then florists outside are called upon to supply whatever is needful. Just how the flowers are being taken up from outdoors, and one house in entirely given up for cuttings for heat spring's display. The houses are filled with the rarest specimens of tropical flora, and florists air over the country vie with another in sending some tare specimens of tropical flora, and florists air over the country vie with another in sending some tare specimens to the White House conservatories, white our officers, trave ling to remote parts of the earth, often ship cutions and rare plants. The lotty glass domes added to one side of the conservatories are filled with such, and one might well imagine being in an African jungle, so luxuriant and thrity have the plants become.

About the newest arrival is a representative of the Philippines. It is known as the "Dewey plant." It occupies a conspicuous place in the White House conservatories, and in close proximity to the myrinds of terus that adorned the table and diring room at the great Dewey dinner. These were interspersed with a besuitful profusion of oreinful stat also claim the islands as their home.

There is something decidedly symbolic and startling to anti-extensionists in the stands as their home.

There is something decidedly symbolic and startling to anti-extensionists in the stands as their home.

There is something decidedly symbolic and startling to anti-extensionists in the land of the light, with rich, dark green foliage, from which depend long, graceful, swaying tassels of brilliant rose of the Philippines, where they grow most luxuriantly, as well as showy tropical plants of unpronunceable names, that when combined with the georgeous birds a after an affair the flowers are taken out and the

irry, are brought in, and add much to the beauty of the surroundings.

The markings of those goldfish are most varied and pronounced, especially the variety brought from Japan, in which country they form a lively round in the world of sport. The spotted fellows—no two have marks slike—are named. The players then gather around the glass aquarium and each selects his lish. Then a piece of meat ted to the end of a string is lowered among the fish. Previous to this the bookmaker plays a lively part, and money is placed opposite the manies of the favorites. The fish that gets the morsel of meat is the winner. Some of the spotted beauties succumbed to the missialen kindness.

morsel of meat is the winner. Some of the spotted beauties succumbed to the mistaken kindness of the invasion of youngsters during the concerts given in the White House grounds during the summer, and, refusing to flourish on the confections given them by the children, gave up the ghost and turned food for the other fishes Formerly they served as a favorite amusement to the Cleveland children.

Doubtless no first lady ever enjoyed the vast conservatories as did Mrs. Hayes. Others have found little fine outside of social duties, but she came regularly every day and tended many of the flowers with her own hands. It was her greatest design to see some spindling shoot develop into a bardy plant, or care for a little drooping one until it exhibited new life. She liked to take ochighi to see some spindling shoot develop into a bardy plant, or care for a little drooping one until it exhibited new life. She liked to take the great shears and cut a flower here and there for herself. The superintendent took so much interest in her devotion to the flowers that every effort was made to force some favorite plant into blossom to surprise and delight her. She would keep all day some flowers cut in the morning hours. Mr. Phister says that in the thirty-three years that he has been in this department no first lady has shown so great slove of flowers as Mrs. Hayes. Airs. Harrison loved the roses best, and was lavish in sending them to her less fortunate friends. Mrs. Cleveland was fondest of the stately American Peauties that are always associated with her, and took the keenest possible interest in the cachida that reached their first prominance in American plant life during that Administration.

The superintendent showed many fine varieties of orchids imported from the present scene of warfare in South Africa. These two late wars have interfered very materially with the importation of orchids, palms and other tropical plants. There are none of the curious growths that are half imsect, half plant, that feed upon bugs and worms. Such are frequently sent to the White House says that many of the huge palms that in summer adorn the driveway leading to the President's house date back from the time of President's house that time and have outgrown their surroundings.

The tead gardene at the White House where these lofty old palms can find room, and as they must be kept housed they are appropriately enough sent in winter to the great retunds of the

Took His Valuable Secret to the Grave. From the Nashville Banner.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 14.—Charles Leiby, an inventor, died at his home in this city yesterday, lie had only recently discovered and perfected the lost art of tempering copper and weighing it with steel. This process was known to the people of ancient Egypt, but was afterward lost and has been sought for in vain for hundreds of years. Leiby was a blacksmith and experimented with copper for years, and only last year his upon the secret for which he had been seeking. He would never disclose the process to any one. That he was able to temper copper to any degree of hardness and to successfully weld it with steel is beyond question. He made a number of chissis and other tools which were examined by experis and penounced equal to any made of steel. He also made several finely-finished hammers of various sizes, some of them entirely of copper, others of steel with copper face. He used only a common blacksmith's longe in tempering the copper or doing the welding, but would never allow any one to witness the process, the secret of which, it is believed, perished with him.

# Forgave His Debtors.

From the Naskville Banner.

The last act in the life of Unce Henry Bowes, a venerable citizen of Humphreys county, was the invocation to "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors," and he practised what hyprayed. A messenger was despatched to summon all his debtors to the bedside of the dring patriot, and they came unier the apreshension of being called on to settle, but the old man gave such one the note held against him and thus squared the account. Severe Ylousand dollars indebtodness was wiped but by inspinionthropy.